

In today's Jordan Times...

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Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation

جوردان تلیم یومی سیاسیة تجزیة انجلیزیة عن المؤسسة الصحفية الاردنية "الراي"

Today's Weather

It will be hot, with northwesterly light to moderate winds. In Aqaba, winds will be northerly moderate and seas calm.

Table with 3 columns: Location, Overnight, Daytime. Locations include Amman, Aqaba, Deserts, Jordan Valley.

Yesterday's high temperatures: Amman 34, Aqaba 42. Sunset tonight: 6:37 p.m. Sunrise tomorrow: 4:49 a.m.

June 6, Number 1720

AMMAN, TUESDAY JULY 28, 1981 - RAMADAN 27, 1401

Price: Jordan 100 fils; Syria 1 pound; Lebanon 1 pound; Saudi Arabia 1.50 riyals; UAE 1.50 dirhams; Great Britain 25 pence

Students chased out, staff arrested
Hebron graduates announce Israeli measures against students, teachers

IAN, July 27 (Petra) - The station of university graduates Hebron governorate in the West Bank today announced Israeli measures against the association of students and teachers and a newly-established college.

Iran warns of new Israeli attack
Habib returns to Middle East

ASCLUS, July 27 (R) - The Syrian press today advised that the government is preparing for a new offensive when U.S. special Philip Habib returns to the East.

Lisbon cabinet shakes
Senior aide resigns

ION, July 27 (R) - Portugal's influential Social Affairs Minister Marcelo resigned today in a move which threatened to bring down the government of Prime Minister Francisco Pinto Balsemão.

Aftermath of Israeli bombing of oil pipeline

Lebanon reels back as fuel shortage hits

UT, July 27 (R) - Three days after a ceasefire came into force, Lebanon is still suffering from the effects of the repeated Israeli air attacks which preceded the truce.

Four cholera cases reported on Monday

AMMAN, July 27 (Petra) - For the second consecutive day today there were only four cholera cases in Jordan in 24 hours, a Health Ministry statement said.

Tehran reports 16 executions and Raja'i as new president

LONDON, July 27 (R) - Iran's Muslim fundamentalists consolidated their hold on power today, announcing 16 new executions of leftist opponents and the election of fundamentalist Mohammad Ali Raja'i as president.

Tourist entries in first half of 1981 topped 687,000

AMMAN, July 27 (Petra) - A total of 687,617 visitors of various nationalities came to Jordan in the first half of this year, the Ministry of Tourism announced today.

Begin insists upon free hand for Israeli jets over Lebanon

BEIRUT, July 27 (Agencies) - Israel will keep up its reconnaissance flights over Lebanon despite last week's ceasefire in the Israeli-Palestinian war of attrition, Prime Minister Menachem Begin said today.

Warsaw witnesses 'hunger' motorcade

WARSAW, July 27 (R) - The Polish government faced mounting protests today over the supply and price of food as it negotiated with the Solidarity trade union to head off the threat of possible strikes over the reduction of meat rations.

PFLP claims responsibility for Athens attack

BEIRUT, July 27 (R) - A radical Palestinian commando organisation tonight claimed responsibility for a July 22 attack in Athens which killed a tourist agent.

Begin insists upon free hand for Israeli jets over Lebanon

BEIRUT, July 27 (Agencies) - Israel will keep up its reconnaissance flights over Lebanon despite last week's ceasefire in the Israeli-Palestinian war of attrition, Prime Minister Menachem Begin said today.

Officially said Mr. Begin made this clear at a meeting of the Knesset (parliamentary) committee on defence. But, the officials said, Mr. Begin also said he hoped the ceasefire would last for weeks if not months.

Earlier in the day a senior Israeli official said Palestinian raids inside Israel from whatever quarter would be regarded as a ceasefire violation just as much as any bombardments from Lebanon.

The official was responding to statements made by Palestinian leaders in Beirut, who said the commitment not to shell or launch raids across the Lebanese border did not rule out internal military operations against Israel.

Yesterday Abu Jihad, military commander of the Fatah commando organisation, said in a Beirut magazine interview that the truce would not cover Israeli-occupied territory.

A senior Israeli official said this morning: "Any action against any part of Israel which originates from Lebanese territory will be seriously dealt with. This includes Judea and Samaria (the occupied West Bank) and the Gaza Strip."

Military sources said a salvo was launched from the Nabatiyeh area which was controlled by the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command (PFLP-GC), which has said it will delay the ceasefire.

"If there is no quiet, we are not concerned who is responsible," the Israeli spokesman said. "If the violations continue, they will not be one-sided."

With the ceasefire in its fourth day, Mr. Begin found time to return to political bargaining over the shape of the new coalition he is trying to form. Aides said the new administration would be ready next week.

The bargaining involved the distribution of ministerial posts and matters such as how much money should be given to religious schools.

Political sources said the National Religious Party had put forward 120 demands during the negotiations. The sources said most of these were minor and easily satisfied.

Aides of Mr. Begin said he is gradually reconciling the conflicting claims and should have an assured 61 seat coalition in the 120-member Knesset by early next week.

Mr. Begin has set himself a deadline of Aug. 5 for forming a new government.

Mr. Begin told the Knesset committee that forces of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) had been badly battered during the two weeks of intensive Israeli bombardments and air strikes that halted last Friday.

But during the meeting former prime minister Yitzhak Rabin said the bombardments had shown Israel could not wipe out the PLO with artillery and air strikes.

Israeli army operations in Lebanon, saying this damaged Israel's security.

He presented a list of 32 incidents during 29 years of Labour government of what he called systematic attacks on Palestinian civilian targets.

Labour Party Chairman Shimon Peres denied that there had been a Labour policy of hitting non-combatants. If there had been civilian casualties it was a tragic result of military operations, he said.

The Israeli high command claimed that during the night the Palestinians committed their fourth ceasefire violation since the truce began. A salvo of Katyusha rockets landed in the South Lebanese enclave controlled by Lebanese right-wing militias, a spokesman said.

The Palestine news agency, Wafa, said two South Lebanese villages came under machinegun fire from Israeli and right-wing Lebanese militia forces today.

It named the villages as Hirsh Nabi Taher and Kfar Tibnit, but it did not mention any casualties.

The agency, quoting a military spokesman for the Palestinians and their Lebanese leftist allies, said Israeli warplanes flew several times over South Lebanon today.

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The PFLP said in a statement distributed in Beirut that the Israeli network had killed one of the front members carrying out assignments in Athens.

It said the man, Bashir Ibrahim Jibril (alias Samir Al Asmar), was killed in the Greek capital on the night of July 18.

Advertisement for Arab Bank Ltd. featuring the bank's logo and text in Arabic and English. The text describes an agreement with the Oman Cement Company for a cement factory in Rusayl, Oman.

مكتبة الأمل



Teacher Abdullah Khalil with his shotgun and faithful dog Runny

Hunting for the good life

With shotgun and greyhound

Text and photos by Mohammad Ayish Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — "When I was 10 years old, I used to take my father's shotgun secretly to hunt wild rabbits, deer and geese in the bushy orchards of Jaffa," said Mr. Abdullah Khalil, also known as Abu Affif, who, even today, still pursues hunting as a profession. The 50-year-old Abu Affif has now also developed what he describes as a love for something related to hunting: he is a collector of, and expert on, birds.

"When I grew up, I petitioned for a hunting licence from the British Mandate authorities in Palestine. But they rejected the petition since licences were granted only to certain people," said Abu Affif, who also works as a government schoolteacher. He told the Jordan Times that he was not daunted by that "setback". He still remembers how he used to go out near Lydda airport to hunt wild geese, rabbits and all kinds of birds, including pigeons.

When the mass exodus from Palestine took place in 1948, it was the shotgun that Abu Affif reached for before he saw to the safety of his young children. But as he and his family settled in the Ramallah area, Abu Affif provided his displaced family with a good of living for — by hunting. "I used to slip into the neighbouring mountains to hunt birds and rabbits to feed the children," he said.

When Abu Affif became a government employee a year later, he was asked by his friends to quit "time-wasting" hobby. His answer was that he would "give up smoking rather than hunting." Even so, he admits that hunting has been draining his money and causing him to waste his time. "But I love everybody who likes to hunt and take care of birds, and I am ready to receive anyone who shares the same hobby as a guest at my house," the middle aged bird-lover said.

coming from his teaching post. Abu Affif used his monthly salary to buy ammunition for his shotgun. He even bought a dog to accompany him on his hunting forays.

For Abu Affif and other Jordanian hunters, the Jordan Valley area is a good place to go to. But he complained that the valley has become so crowded with hunters that they are sometimes in danger of shooting one another.

The Jordan Valley area is known for its thriving population of wild pigeons, geese, rabbits, deer, canaries and goldfinches.

there is what might be called a "first-aid kit" for birds. Abu Affif said that the box contains most of the medicines required to treat birds. "I have come to get acquainted with all the illnesses of birds as a result of my long experience," he said as he stood near a cage with two canaries inside it.

Then he pointed to another cage, where a rainbow-coloured bird flapped and sang, and said, "this is a hybrid of canary and goldfinch that was hatched under my supervision." "All the birds I have were originally hunted by me and then flourished here under my patronage," he said.

But while revealing some of the secrets of his relationship with birds, he declined to give more information on his contention that he can train birds to fly out of their cages and return after a certain period of time. He said that the secrets of that complicated training were off the "cord."

Abu Affif seems ambitious to carry on his hobby of hunting and "birding" as he calls it. He admits that he spends, and will continue to spend, all his money and energy on that hobby; and he has never felt sorry for that. For him, the sound of a singing bird is more precious than money. While some people go to bed to the strains of recorded classical or jazz music, Abu Affif has his natural own music, hanging just above his bed.

PROFILES of Jordan



A bird portrait graces the wall of Abu Affif's humble home

On Abu Affif's twice-weekly hunting trips to the Jordan Valley he is always accompanied by his dog — whom he calls "Runny", to symbolise "her magical ability to run after her prey." When the veteran hunter speaks to Runny, he ironically uses English to communicate.

The job done by Runny in the field is an essential one for any hunter concerned about retrieving his prey. Abu Affif says that he lets the greyhound bitch "comb" the way for him. "When Runny smells a bird or a rabbit hiding under a bush or behind a tree, she sends me a signal by shaking her tail," he said. "Then I know that something will come out of the spot. I shoot it from a distance of not less than 45 metres, to preserve it from being totally destroyed." Runny then retrieves the quarry.

But Abu Affif sometimes gets a bit of extra help from his dog. He narrated how he once shot a bird as he was hunting along the eastern bank of the Jordan River. "The bird crossed the river into the West Bank and fell there," he said, and recalled that Runny carried on swimming to the other bank, and fetched the prey.

Despite Abu Affif's fascination with hunting, he is better known as a collector of, physician for and expert on birds.

Entering his humble house in Jabal Al Naser, a visitor will see and hear birds flapping in scores of cages hung outside and inside the house. And unlike most Jordanian homeowners, who hang a picture of a human being in their visiting rooms, Abu Affif has put up a picture of a partridge — "to remind me," he says, "of the vivid hunting experiences I've had in the past 40 years."

The ambition of Israel: historical proof

EDITOR'S NOTE: The following is the first part of a three-part series in which the Jordan Times reprints a 1981 monogram by Jeffrey Ahmad Al Khalil entitled "The Palestinians, the Jordanians and the West Bank".

Introduction

The purpose of this essay is twofold: 1) to show that the state of Israel will not rest until it has annexed and included all of what is now known as the West Bank within its territorial sovereignty, and 2) that something must be done to put an end to this state of affairs before it is too late.

Historical Background

The physical proof that Israel was bent on annexation from the beginning can be traced from the time it was proclaimed in May 1948. But before we go into that, it must be noted that until 1918 Jews owned only 2 per cent of Palestine (162,500 acres out of a total of 6,880,755) and numbered 56,000 out of a population of 700,000. By 1948 they numbered 31 per cent of the total population (of 2,115,000 comprising Arab & Jew) and owned only 5.67 per cent of the land.

Now, at the time Israel was proclaimed in May 1948, instead of following the United Nations Partition Resolution of Nov. 29 1947, which recommended the creation of a Jewish state of 56 per cent of Palestinian soil, it faced the world with a fait accompli in having seized by that date 77 per cent of Palestine.

The Israelis were unable at the time to annex the West Bank, although they had intended to. But the opposition at the time was so fierce first by the Palestinians of the Holy Jihad Force and the Arab Liberation Army and irregulars and then by the Arab Legion that the Israeli plans had petered out.

The evidence that the Israelis had their eye also on the West Bank can be seen by examining their Plan Dalet, the name of a general plan of military operations formulated by the Zionist High Command by virtue of which the Zionists launched successive attacks in April and early May

1948 in various parts of Palestine. These offensives were designed to achieve "the military fait accompli" upon which the state of Israel was to be based.

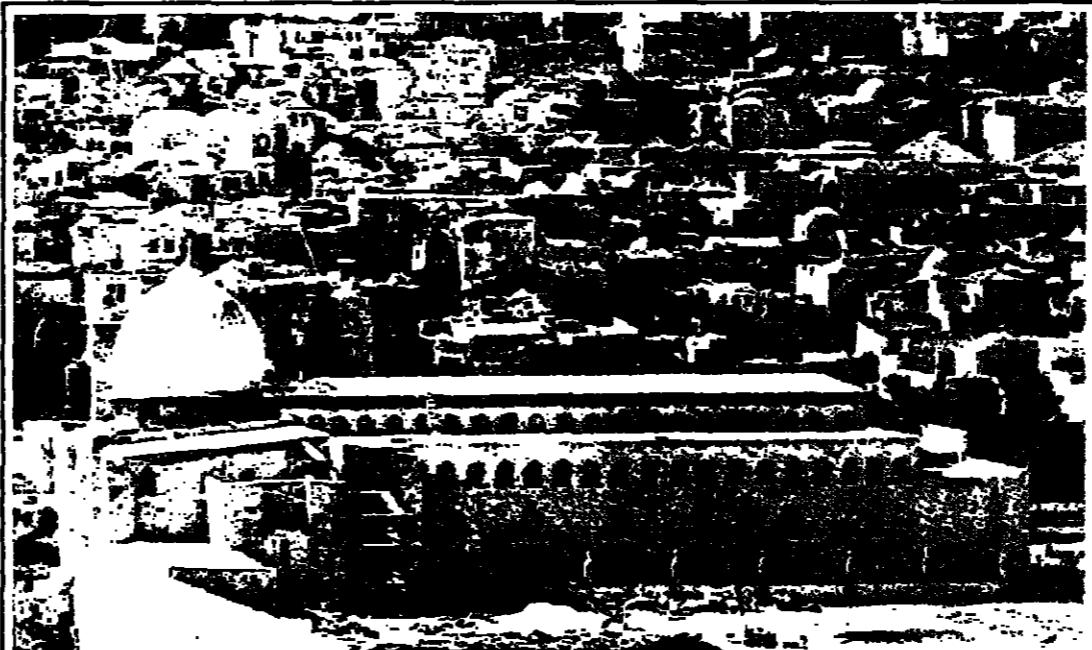
To illustrate, let us take one battle, that of Jerusalem from 1948 to 1949. At the same time, it should be remembered that the same U.N. resolution which partitioned the land and paved the way for the creation of Israel provided for an "International Zone of Jerusalem and Environs" on two per cent of Palestine. (The remaining 42 per cent was to constitute the Arab state).

In other words, the following seven major operations by the Israelis under Plan Dalet were formulated with the sole objective of seizing and occupying an area that not only was forbidden to them but that should have been internationalised.

By April 1948 the Jewish offensive under Plan Dalet began to assert itself. "Operation Nahshon" on April 1 involved 1,500 Jewish soldiers, and had the objective of carving a corridor connecting Tel Aviv to Jerusalem. Their first target was Kastal Village, the scene of a violent struggle. This hilly area changed hands again and again, but on April 9, the Jews obtained a secure position of this vital spot. It was on April 10, 1948 that the Jews attacked the village of Deir Yassin, northwest of Jerusalem, and killed 250 of its inhabitants).

After consolidating the Haganah position at Kastal, the Palmach forces (the spearhead of the Haganah) captured Lifta, Saris and the Kolonia village heights between April 10 and 12. To get an equally secure hold on Latrun proved impossible although, in the second half of April and through night attacks, the road was opened for several Jewish convoys to Jerusalem. "Operation Harel", a continuation of Nahshon, undertaken by a Palmach brigade, temporarily occupied the heights overlooking the defile of Bab Al Wad in order to enable additional convoys to reach Jerusalem, but they were driven back, and after April 20 the Arabs again retook the heights.

As May and the end of the Mandate drew nearer, fighting increased. Battles took place in the very streets of Jerusalem. "Operation Yevussi", by the end of April, had the objective of isolating Jerusalem through the destruction of surrounding Arab



During the 1948 war, Arab forces managed to save the Old City of Jerusalem from occupation.

villages and dominating the Ramallah-Jerusalem road (to the north), the Jericho-Jerusalem road (to the east), and the Bethlehem-Jerusalem road (to the south). This was to be done by commanding Nabi Samwil, Sheikh Jarrah, Katamon and the Augusta Victoria Compound. Had it been successful, the whole of Jerusalem would have fallen under Jewish control, thereby making the Arab position to the west altogether untenable.

Operation Yevussi was partly successful. In Katamon (an Arab suburb in the south), and after a fierce battle around the Greek Monastery, the Arab forces had to withdraw, and the Arab quarter fell into Jewish hands, thereby paving the way for the consolidation of the Jewish position in the south of the city.

On May 7 "Operation Macca" was put into effect, with the objective of taking over the Arab villages near Latrun and reopening the road to Jerusalem, and by an outflanking movement penetrating into the Ramallah district north of Jerusalem. The operation failed, and although the villages of Deir Ayyoub and Latrun were captured on May 15 they were to be retaken by the Arabs two days later.

"Operation Pithfork", on May 14, was designed to occupy the remaining residential quarters in the New City of Jerusalem, and particularly to take over the sec-

urity areas evacuated by the British. The British security zone in the city centre (Bevingrad), including the Russian Compound and King David Hotel, were seized on May 14-15. At the same time Haganah forces also took the railway station, the printing press, the German colony, Abu Tor quarter, and Al Alamein and Allenby Barracks from the Arabs. Therefore, by the end of the Mandate the Jewish position in the centre, and in the western, and southern suburbs was firmly established. However, the same could not be said about the Jews in the Old City; and "Operation Shifon", begun on May 14, was meant to occupy it.

Jerusalem was the key to the military situation from the point of view of the Arab Legion of Transjordan, whose responsibility after the end of the British Mandate was to defend the city.

Lying on the very crest of the mountain range, if the Jews managed to capture the whole of Jerusalem, they could drive down the main road to Jericho, and by seizing the Allenby Bridge (the only bridge which offered passage to the Arab Legion) would cut the legion off from its base on the eastern bank of the river.

When the Arab Legion entered Jerusalem on May 18 it had not anywhere approached the boundaries of the Jewish area defined by the partition resolution of Nov. 29, 1947. The Jews, on the other

hand, were already in occupation of considerable areas "allotted" to the Arabs, and had, for the previous four days, been attacking the Old City under "Operation Shifon" to complete the seizure of Jerusalem.

On May 14 the provisional government of Israel had issued its declaration of independence, and announced the creation of Israel in the partitioned area of Palestine. The Arab League decided to send Arab armies into Palestine after May 14. The figures for these armies at the beginning of the war were: Egyptians, 10,000; Jordanians, 4,500; Syrians, 3,000; Iraqis 3,000, and Lebanese, 1,000. The Jewish figure was: Haganah, 60,000; Irgun, 6,000, and Stern, 1,000: a total of 21,500 Arabs against 67,000 Jews.

The Jordanian government made every effort to avoid damage to the holy places and prevent fighting in the city. But the attack on the Old City mounted in intensity: the Jews were breaking into it, thereby making contact with the Jewish quarter inside the walls: the Arabs of the southern suburbs had taken refuge in the Old City and its defenders seemed to be failing and indicated this to Amman: the road from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem was then open for reinforcements to Jewish Jerusalem from the coastal plain; and the Haganah troops in the New City had occupied the key buildings evacuated by the British.

The first units of the Arab Leg-

ion entered the Old City on May 18. The arrival of one hundred legionnaires on the walls seemed to revive the courage of its Arab defenders. The Palmach units from Mount Zion who had entered by blowing up the Zion Gate on May 18 were temporarily driven out. But such a small Jordanian force could not keep the Israeli forces at bay. The only "alternative" for the Arab Legion was to establish contact with the Old City from the North through Sheikh Jarrah. The legion waited for reinforcements before attacking and all told, some 700 legionnaires were to be engaged in the fighting in the northern and eastern suburbs of Jerusalem.

On May 19, the Arab Legion started its advance towards the Old City. The force consisted of about 300 men. Sheikh Jarrah was recovered on that day, and the legion started attacking the northern suburbs. By May 23, the Israelis were still holding the Notre Dame convent and a bitter battle ensued. But on May 24, the Legion had to abandon the attack because "the casualty situation was serious." (John Bagot Glubb, A Soldier with the Arabs.)

Meanwhile, on May 21, south of Jerusalem, local Arabs aided by an infantry company of legionnaires were able to capture the suburb of Ramat Rahel. But the settlement was to exchange hands three times before the Haganah, after being reinforced, were left in possession. Because of their resistance, the small irregular Egyptian force in the south (500 men) was unable to join up with the Arab Legion.

The Israelis in the Old City resisted the Arab Legion for 10 days, and on May 28 they surrendered. With the Israeli advance having been halted in Jerusalem, the center of gravity of the fighting now moved to the Jerusalem corridor, and especially to Latrun, where a regiment of the Arab Legion (the Fourth) was stationed to prevent the Israelis from using the main road there. The efforts of the Israeli forces were henceforth devoted to the opening of the road to Jerusalem.

From May 25 onwards, the intensity of the attacks in the Latrun area increased, with the Israelis mustering a brigade. Their repeated attacks continued until the first truce on June 11, 1948. Three attempts to storm Latrun failed, the last being on June 9. It seemed that the road through Lat-

run was impossible, and an alternative route south of Latrun was constructed. The so-called "Burma road" was allegedly completed before the truce began, and allowed the Israelis to pass Latrun and so ensure the reinforcements to Jerusalem.

The truce which lasted for one month was a one-sided affair, since the Israelis strengthened their military position to a decisive point despite the provisions of the truce which were to the contrary. Secret purchases of heavy arms and ammunition were undertaken by Israel, the major source being Czechoslovakia, although the U.S. and England also participated.

From July 9 to July 18, 1948, when a second truce was effected, in and around the city action at first was centered on shelling and sniping from both sides, coupled with skirmishes and patrol action. But on the morning of July 16, the Arab Legion forestalled an Israeli plan to capture the Old City by carrying an attack in the New City from Musrara into the Jewish quarter of Mea Shearim. In addition, "Operation Kedem", on July 17, "with the objective of advancing in a frontal attack on the Old City, did not materialise.

In the Latrun area against the Palmach's 6,500 men, the Arab Legion had about 1,200 - a ratio of one to five. The Israeli objective was to capture Beit Nuba and Beit Sira in order to cut off Latrun from Ramallah. Heavy fighting took place on July 16 and on July 18, 1948, but the plan to outflank Latrun failed.

Although the second truce came into effect on July 18, 1948, ever since the beginning of August the Israelis again had plans for the occupation of the Old City, and on Aug. 16 the expected attack took place, but was repelled by the Arab Legion, which was aided in this instance by Egyptian artillery from the south. However, it seemed that this Israeli offensive was a cover for their advance on the Mukabbir Hill south of the city, which they took on Aug. 18, and thus threatened to encircle the Arab positions from the south and southeast.

On Nov. 29, firing almost stopped in Jerusalem, and the ceasefire was later extended to Latrun. However, the second truce remained an uneasy one until the signature of the armistice agreement between Jordan and Israel on April 3, 1949.

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POLITICAL HORIZON

The present Arab-Israeli situation: War or peace?

By Dr. Kamel S. Abu Jaber

THE ISRAELI LIKUD Cabinet is in the process of being formed and the likelihood is that Mr. Begin will receive the approval of the Knesset and will succeed in forming his coalition cabinet. Mr. Begin's election was predicated upon certain ideas, certain promises and a certain programme of action. The Israeli voter approved this programme which will be the blue print for Mr. Begin's government for the future.

On our Arab side, the picture is the usual confusion, disarray and helpless protesting bringing to mind the popular saying that says "...the hand you cannot punish, wish it be severed..." and here we sit wishing Mr. Begin and our troubles away, knowing in our hearts that no amount of wishing will do the trick.

The Arabs may wish, as they are doing now, to ignore this fact and continue doing what they have been doing and are doing still, in the hope that the Martians or perhaps the Venusians will do something about the situation.

The situation whether 'war and peace' or 'no war no peace' cannot and must not be allowed to continue as it is. This assessment does not wish to play on the emotions of people in the Arab World. It seems to be a fact that such a situation is more dangerous than war, and this is not only in the long run. The situation is dangerous to the so-called "moderate" leaders in the Arab World now. Sooner or later the quietism that characterises Arab mass reaction now will alter, and

perhaps in a drastic and violent way. They cannot, forever, cool the tempers with the usual platitudes, statements and denunciations. A few months before the Iranian revolution, no one would have thought the situation was in such terrible shape or that it would evoke so much vehemence and violence.

The Arab leaders have responsibility to their own science, to their people and to the trust and hopes of their people. The leaders, at least the responsible ones, are called upon to take some initiative. They should begin by an open and frank assessment of the options and possibilities that lie ahead.

Foul play

WANT some more material for the double-standards file? Look no further than New Zealand, where the current tour of the South African rugby team the Springboks is causing something of an uproar. Most of the world is criticising New Zealand for allowing the South African team to make the tour. The feeling is that a country that practices apartheid should not be allowed to conduct normal sporting activities with the rest of the world. We share that view, and we feel that when the outrages of man become as intense as the apartheid policy of South Africa, that even sporting events may have to suffer in the effort to help improve a bad situation. If making one's displeasure with apartheid means cancelling a rugby tour, then so be it. This is a fair means of making a point. It will not ruin the future of rugby, either in New Zealand or South Africa, and it is not intended to. It is a symbolic gesture, an affirmation that no sector of life — be it sports, economics or politics — can be a safe haven for offensive or degrading activities. We also support fully the decision of the Commonwealth nations to change the venue of a meeting that was to be held in New Zealand, as a protest against the current tour of the Springboks.

Yet, the same standards applied to South Africa are not applied to Israel. The western world loudly complains when the Palestinians and the Arabs ask a technical agency of the United Nations to investigate the practices of Israel in the territories it has occupied since 1967. Why does the world applaud the intrusion of politics into sports in the case of South Africa, but oppose the intrusion of politics into technical fora in the case of Israel? We have never had a good answer to that question.



ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

AL RA'I: Among the results of the "two-week war" between Israel and the Palestinian resistance forces, and among the facts confirmed by this war, are two important facts which the concerned Arab officials should examine carefully and take into consideration in any serious attempt to formulate a joint Arab strategy to cope with the Zionist challenge with its overall military, political and cultural dimensions.

The first is that the only language which Israel can understand in its long struggle with the Arab Nation is the language of force. The rockets of the Palestinian resistance and its shells were able, with the help of the Palestinian fighters, to prompt Israel to accept the ceasefire within the framework of what was actually an agreement between two sides. One of these sides is the Palestine Liberation Organisation, as everyone knows.

This means that Israel has found itself compelled to enter into dialogue, albeit indirectly, with the PLO, despite its claims to the contrary. It has bypassed its strategic commitment not to recognise the PLO and to refuse to deal with it in any manner.

The second fact is that the only role which the United States can play in the Middle East dispute is the role of the ally of the Zionist entity, and not the role of mediator between this entity and the parties involved in the dispute.

This fact has been clearly confirmed through Washington's refusal to condemn the barbaric conduct of the Zionist forces in Lebanon, and by its refusal to engage in a dialogue with the PLO in an atmosphere appropriate for conducting such a dialogue—because it has the same convictions as the Zionists, and because it has sought to confirm its absolute commitment to the Zionist strategy.

These two facts, we believe, are the axioms which the Arab Nation should take into consideration if it is truly concerned about formulating a comprehensive strategy for confrontation.

It becomes necessary to exclude the United States from the theatre of events in the Arab area, and to place it in the position which it has defined for itself, namely the position of open hostility to all Arab aspirations and goals. Consequently it becomes necessary to cut off all channels of Arab contact with Washington, particularly those of oil channels and financial investment, which are the highest consideration of American interests in the Arab area.

AL DUSTOUR: The rapid events which are taking place in Lebanon and around it suggest that Lebanon shows the path of the Arab future—our future in this, our Arab World.

Since the beginning, Israel wanted to use Lebanon as a bridge to destroy Arab rejection. After Egypt's departure from the Arab ranks and the signing of the separate peace treaty with Israel, Lebanon has become Israel's second target, and the Arab allegiance of Lebanon—represented in the Palestinian presence, in the first place, and the rest of the forces defending Lebanon and its unity, in the second place—have also become Israel's target. Israel's aggression on Lebanon has become recurrent, and Arab losses there have been enormous. Nevertheless, one more thing has also grown to great dimensions in Lebanon, namely the insistence of the fighters there on making Lebanon a bridge and a path for regaining Arab dignity and justice.

Lebanese President Elias Sarkis has called for an Arab summit to consider what action should be taken to cope with the Israeli military threats, and what should be done to secure Lebanon's territorial integrity and Arab character.

The delicate and serious circumstances at present require a joint Arab effort on all political, military and economic levels. We are certain that the opportunities for Arab action are better than ever before since the signing of the Camp David agreements, particularly since the whole world, and even Israel's friends, are uneasy about its bloody and terroristic conduct.

No easy revolution for the microchip

Stricter rules on exhaust gas and fuel economy are sending carmakers rushing into electronics. Ford in the U.S. claims that its latest system does the equivalent calculations to 400,000

hours of an engineer working with a calculator in just one minute of engine running time. But car engines are very hostile places for microchips, and there are still many problems.

By Jason Crisp

LONDON: General Motors has taken to boasting it is the largest manufacturer of computers in the world. It does, of course, depend on how you measure such things. But since last autumn every petrol-engine car it makes in the U.S. is equipped with a sophisticated computer-controlled engine management system.

Few car manufacturers have embraced microelectronics quite so wholeheartedly as General Motors — although Chrysler was the first down this path with an electronic ignition system. Indeed, microelectronics has been viewed with much apprehension by parts of the industry — which is traditionally conservative and steeped in 80 years of mechanical engineering. Until recently the technical problems of making microchips tough enough to survive the quite extraordinary hostile environment of the car were formidable.

Excluding car radios and hi-fi equipment the major application to date has been in engine management systems — and will continue to be for some time. Other applications include instrumentation, safety devices, trip computers, and navigation systems.

Prophecies that by 1985 10 per cent of the cost of a car would be in microelectronics have also been revised. Mr. Jerry Rivard, chief engineer for Ford in the U.S. does not think it will exceed 5 per cent. The fall in microelectronic prices will compensate for their increased use. At present electronics account for 2½ per cent of the cost of a Ford car.

The driving force behind the introduction of microelectronics to cars has been the strict legislation in the U.S. on exhaust emission and fuel consumption.

In Japan too, even stricter rules on exhaust emission are sending carmakers rushing into electronics. And a fondness for gadgets and providing extras is finding many more applications.

On the typical engine management system found on U.S. cars the computer will monitor the

engine speed, the air temperature and pressure, the throttle opening, the position of the pistons and temperature of the coolant many times a second. From this information it constantly adjusts the air to fuel mixture and the ignition timing, and it controls the pollution equipment.

Ford in the U.S. claims that its latest system, Electronic Engine Management 03, the third in three years, does the equivalent calculations to 400,000 hours of an engineer working with a calculator in just one minute of engine running time.

On General Motors' Cadillac range the computer selects how many cylinders are in use at any time on its standard 6-litre V-8 engine. Depending on the demands being made of the engine it automatically — and almost imperceptibly — switches from four to six to eight cylinders.

In addition, computerised engine management controls are being extended to automatic gearboxes as they can use finer and more variable control. It can also be used to diagnose faults — either to warn the driver or to help the garage locate a fault.

In the U.S. there has also been widespread introduction of electronics into the vehicle controls. Electronic cruise controls, which keep the car at constant speed, are common as are electronically-controlled heating and air-conditioning systems. Other uses of electronics include anti-theft devices, automatic headlamp adjustments, and "keyless entry" you press a code number on a little key pad.

Instrumentation is a major area where electronics are expected to make inroads both in the replacement of electro-mechanical parts and in the display of information. First to plunge publicly into this difficult pool was Aston Martin in 1976 which caused consternation in the car industry when it announced the new Lagonda would have an all electronic dashboard. It was to have a wide range of instruments with electronic digital and analogue displays for each function.

That proud boast was to become a long and painful headache for Aston Martin. Neither a firm of specialist consultants nor a university engineering department could solve the considerable technical problems. Eventually it had to buy a much more modest off-the-shelf system from a U.S. company.

There are a number of problems not yet solved — with electronic instrumentation. First there is the difficulty of producing an electronic display which is visible in bright sunlight. Second, if it is to be analogue — i.e., in the conventional format of dials — it can involve a large amount of cumbersome wiring. Great arguments rage over whether the information is best presented in digital or analogue form.

For instance a digital speedometer is quicker to read but it is not so easy to gauge change in speed and the flickering between numbers can irritate.

A number of other applications, both present and future, has been identified by the car makers and semiconductor companies. Electronic anti-skid brakes developed by Bosch are already being fitted to BMW cars and to some Mercedes-Benz lorries. Future applications include sophisticated automatic load levelling — increasingly important as cars become lighter and therefore more unbalanced by heavy loads.

Another particularly attractive application is to "multiplex" the car's wiring. It means the great (and heavy) loom of wiring is replaced by two wires running round to every electrical component. One carries the power and the other an electronic signal which is recognised only by the device which is to be switched on or off. Few people in the industry see this a commercially possible before 1985 — mainly because of the high cost of the switching device at each component. (Britain's GEC last year went into a joint venture with Ward and Goldstone on a company called Salplex to develop such a wiring system.)

In Germany there is currently an experimental electronic route guidance system being run on a small section of autobahn. A small computer in the car can navigate

for the driver and warn him of potential hazards or traffic problems from loops buried under the road which are connected to a central computer.

Although the applications of electronics in cars are both wide and numerous there are still a number of steep hurdles.

The car, especially under the bonnet, is a very hostile environment for a microchip. The car manufacturers demand a very high level of reliability and expect the chip to be able to operate in temperatures ranging from -40°C to -120°C and a humidity of up to 100 per cent, to be vibrated with forces of up to 20G, to be exposed to salt, acid and petrol and to suffer high levels of electrical interference, all at a low price.

Many of the technical problems of achieving sufficient reliability have been solved. Even so, engine management systems have a "limp home" facility should the microelectronics fail.

But the cost problems remain. The biggest ones are where the electronics system meets with the physical environment it is measuring and controlling. The cost of sensors and actuators is often prohibitively high.

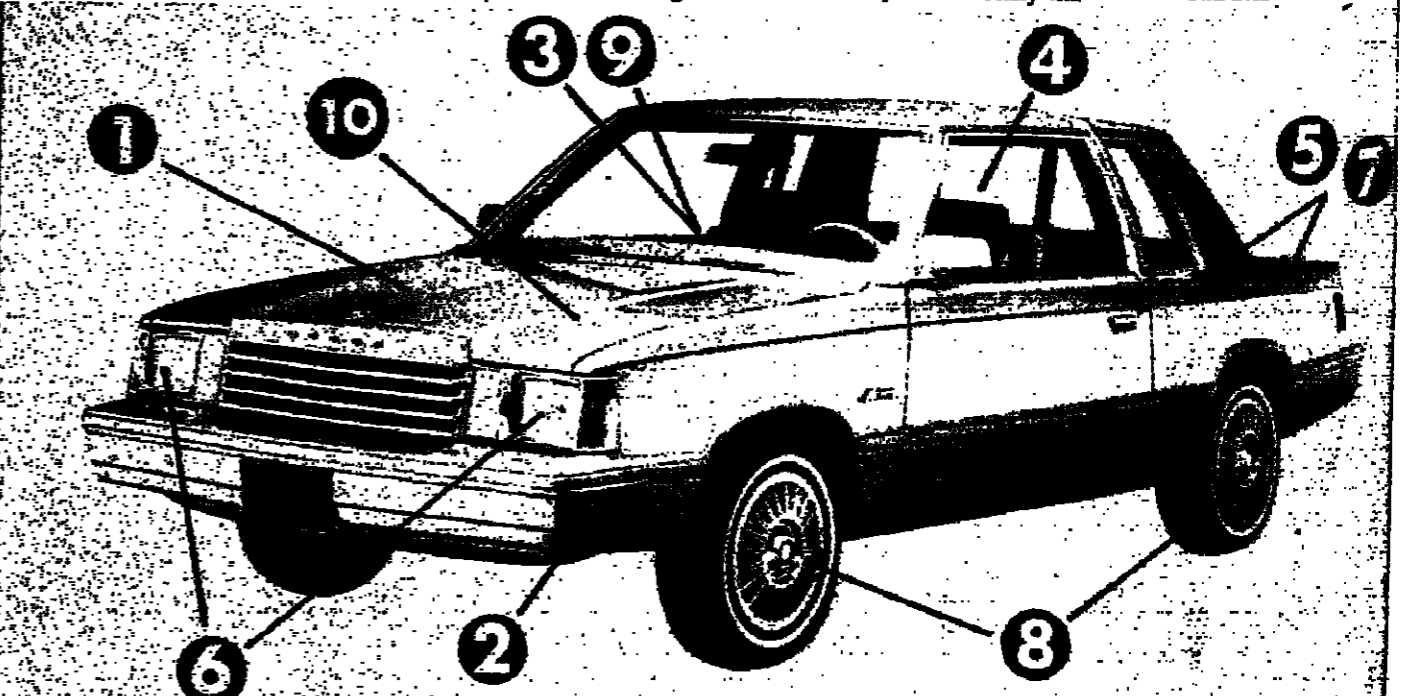
The relationship between the motor and electronics industries has not always been totally har-

monious. The car industry has been in common with the rapidly expanding semi-conductor companies with their evolving products. It takes a year to get a car from the drawing board into mass production, a time which the semi-conductor industry's products will have through several complete generations.

The car industry's unwillingness to commit itself to long orders made the semi-conductor industry somewhat wary of investing in increasingly expensive water purification plant. Reluctantly, automotive industry has led that it must commit money to design of custom-built microchips which can be an expensive process.

European manufacturers are at a disadvantage to U.S. and Japanese competitors. Lacking stimulus of legislation they are entering automotive electronics much later than the U.S. Japanese companies which have gained substantial price benefits from getting into high volume. Second the relatively low volume of production of European manufacturers make it much harder anyway to justify the cost of developing and producing electronic components.

Financial Times News Service



1. Engine management system, which control fuel mixture, ignition timing and exhaust 2. Automatic gearbox control 3. Cruise controls, which keep the car at a constant speed 4. Electronically-controlled heating and air conditioning systems 5. Anti-theft device 6. Automatic headlamp adjustment 7. "Keyless" entry 8. Anti-skid brakes 9. Electronic instrumentation 10. Multi-plex electronics.

مكتبة الامم

Jerash: The town that grows upwards, downwards

By Richard Osborne

IO SLEEP, sir, Jerash?" It was my driver speaking. I was in the front with him. I may not have had my eyes closed, but in the night, not sleep. I came back to the hill and saw, poking up from behind the hill we were climbing, the upper edges of Hadrian's Amphitheatre against the sky. It had taken a world war to get me to Jerash the first time, in 1943. We came then, in jeeps, for a moonlit midnight supper in its guarded silence: a purpose not appropriate to a city dedicated to Artemis, a Greek goddess identified with, interchangeable with, fused with, two other goddesses, Selene (the moon) and Cybele (sorcery). We sat below Zeus temple and saw a fox leap across from the forum to the theatre.

My next visit was in peacetime, a midsummer sunshine. I read that the splendour of the Roman city was more variegated and stretched further than the Jerusalem views had revealed. It often lost the historical readings of the knowledgeable, the guiding voice of the lady from the embassy and longed to paddle my feet in the reservoir tanks at the north end of the town, or to treat to the cool restaurant-rest use and its even cooler drinks.

My third, and recent, visit to Jerash (and it shall not be the last) was in 1977 between Christmas and New Year's. In the 35 years since my first visit, the town has grown upwards and downwards. Teams of archaeologists, briefed, coordinated and assisted by the Jordan Department of Antiquities, provided with local labour and modern earth-moving machinery, have re-erected fallen masonry and dug down into the earth of centuries to disinter buried treasures. You can see the remains of a millennium of exposure and cover-up on columns recently unearthed to their foundations:

the top parts bitten by wind and sand and baked in a thousand seasons of sun, the lower reaches pale where the burial shroud has recently been peeled from it. A bikini effect, of graceful torso tanned from there to here, modestly white from here to there.

Although only half unveiled, the west side of Roman Jerash is already a splendid ghost-town above ground. It sits athwart a north-south Roman road running parallel to the good constant fresh water of a stream that winds down to the Jordan. East of the river an equal, or perhaps greater area of the old Jerash lies buried under a new town.

The whole ancient city stood, was inhabited, flourished and was worth conquering for a thousand years. Then it sank, forgotten, for another several hundred. The West Bank site may not be completely dug down, cleared and re-erected in our lifetime. But the old Jerash on the east bank may never come to light at all. There, a new Jerash, built a hundred years ago, sits above the old.

The old site, with some of its tumbled ruins still sticking up above the silt of seven centuries, was given to a colony of Circassians in 1878 by their Turkish overlords. Masonry of the old Jerash then still above ground (marble from quarries far north, granite from Aswan in Egypt) was broken up and built into the new homes of the settlers. They took what they wanted and could haul from the west bank, too. A German traveller in that first year of the new settlement wrote that he saw homesteaders using gunpowder to topple columns and break up their stone drums into manageable pieces for carrying across the stream. They didn't take much from the west, but when all the pieces there were assembled and identified, the experts will find gaps in the final jigsaw.

It is said that there is no archaeological Jacques Cousteau

to dive into the earth and, with x-ray cameras, photograph the buried streets, temples, shops, churches and dwellings. Before the Circassian colonists came Roman Jerash had been cannibalised and built into by its later conquerors — Jewish, Christian, Arab, Persian, and Christian again and sometimes shaken to pieces by earthquakes with no secular or religious leanings. One earthquake threw a complete arch and pediment that landed safely about thirty metres from the propylaeum of the Temple of Artemis.

A French archaeological group at work in Jerash is using computers to match the scattered pieces: finding for the Temple of Zeus a column drum measuring up exactly to its long-lost brother that sat on top of it, reuniting a displaced chip to its parent block.

What we now call Jerash is the skeleton Roman city of the first and second centuries A.D. Still far from excavated, let alone reconstructed, it is already the most complete showplace of Rome's eastern empire above ground. It still poses hundreds of questions to archaeologists, even though much has emerged. They know that the Romans built the city to a determined street plan: a whole city rather than groups of houses linked by after-thought roads. It has civic plumbing. You can see at regular intervals in the main streets slabs that could be lifted with iron handles for access to the sewers below. (The iron handles have gone: the lead which held them was needed for bullets for the muzzle-loading rifles of desert warriors.)

Scholars are not sure why Jerash rated such advanced town planning. It was never a fortress. It was in a fertile valley, with abundant fresh water. But why was it so prosperous, so often, for so many centuries? Agriculture? Iron? Trade? And why, in its Byzantine era, were so many churches built there, three of the 13 so far found

being positively huddled together? Why did Jerash rate a bishop and a cathedral? Was its importance due to the story, belief, pious hope or legend that one of its many fountains miraculously ran with wine every year on the date celebrating Jesus' miracle of turning water into wine at the wedding feast in Cana of Galilee?

Now we are here, let's walk south from the forum, through the south gate of the old encompassing wall towards Hadrian's Arch, 400 metres away. On our right are the remains of the hippodrome. One day its surface may be level again and its 15,000 seats reconstructed. Just now it is an impressive rocky landscape with donkeys and goats cropping between its tumbled stones. At the north end there is one stone, large, heavy, squared off, granite, with a man-made socket in the middle. It is one of four that held the goal-posts for polo in the seventh century A.D. during the second Persian occupation. We photographed it, and looked for the three others. Lankester Harding, in his classic *Antiquities of Jordan* published 20 years ago, speaks of goal-post slabs in the plural.

Where have the other three gone?

Persia had lorded it over the land of Gilead in the sixth and fifth centuries B.C., when its armies thrust from the east, "washed their weapons in the western sea" and got a bloody nose in Greece at the battles of Marathon and Salamis. The polo goal-post socket is a curious and charming memento of their brief return roughly a thousand years later.

(I find, incidentally, that Jerash's Roman hippodrome is not the only one that succumbed to polo. Steven Runciman in his *The Fall of Constantinople* in 1453 describes the last decades of the city before it fell to Sultan Mehmet II and writes: "Nearby the hippodrome was crumbling: the young men of the nobility used the arena as a polo ground.")

Handsome Jerash, these last 50 years, has been lifted from the debris of centuries, dusted off and, bit by bit, lovingly restored. A ghost city, but peopled by friendly ghosts. They drove their chariots clanking to the forum, and you can see the channels that their iron-shod wheels wore into the paving of the streets. They set their stalls of merchandise along the colonnades. They set up statues to their gods and to themselves. They carved inscriptions in memory of their heroes and themselves. They sat in the theatres, they cooled off in the nymphaeum, they walked through the asphodel. New conquerors, new religions, arrived: destruction began, along with desecration, mutilation and adaptation. Earthquakes scattered what conquests left.

I like the inscription, in Greek hexameter verses, that Lankester Harding recalls and we photographed (what's left of it). It is a Christian inscription mocking the vulgarity of lesser breeds who had preceded them. The inscription can be seen (if no longer easily deciphered) on a great stone over the outer gate of the Church of St. Theodore, built at the end of the fifth century. Harding translates it thus:

"I have been made a wonder and a marvel at once to passerby. For all cloud of unseemliness is dispelled and instead of the former eyesore the Grace of God surrounds me on every side. And once the baleful stench of four-footed beasts that toiling died and were here cast forth was spread abroad: and oft one going by held his nose and checked the passage of breath, shunning the foul odour. But now travellers passing o'er the scented plain bring their right hand to their forehead, making straightway the sign of the precious cross. And if thou wilt learn this also, that you may know it well, 'twas Aeneas that gave me this lovely beauty, the all wise chief priest, practised in piety."

I strongly suspect (don't you?)

that those words were composed by or to the order of the all wise chief priest Aeneas himself. Can anybody tell me where I can find a transcription of the Greek verses themselves?

In the *Bulletin of the American School of Oriental Research*, one Clarence Fisher writes on "Excavations at Jerash, 1931." On the subject of the *birketain* the two reservoir pools north of the city and flanked by a small Roman theatre, Mr. Fisher comments:

"An inscription found here some years ago made mention of the pool as the scene of a festival involving somewhat questionable water sports. There are several statements in regard to the nature of this festival in Byzantine records..."

Please, Mr. Fisher, don't be so coy. We're all grown up here. I have had to dig deep into libraries to discover what you are talking about, and it may not have been so bad or exciting as you and earlier Christian commentators make it sound. In A.D. 505 the Gerasenes, for whatever jolly reasons, revived the old pagan Roman "Maïuma" water frolic. It seems that in the month of May, the sportive Roman and his wife or girl friend went down the Tiber to Ostia and other sea beaches and had fun in the Mediterranean... mixed bathing and ducking and splashing each other. "A game of this kind could easily degenerate into obscenity" says a Christian commentator, in Latin, "a foul and indecorous spectacle..."

Dear, dear! Wouldn't the Bishop of Jerash, in A.D. 505, have stopped this, if it had been as bad as the commentator suggests? If, as I hear and hope, the Ministry of Tourism plans shortly to put on *son et lumière* at Jerash, will its experts please consider reviving in the pools, under the lights, some of the revels so shocking to Mr. Fisher. I am sure they could have been fun without a single shoulder-strap slipping.

Finally, thank you Jerash, for



Aphrodites of clay, fashioned by Roman artists of Jerash... take-home souvenirs for spectators at the Birketain water festivals?

opening my English eyes and ears to a happy confirmation of the truth of something that I doubted for 50 years. The frogs in the *birketain* in December were chanting multitudinously from the sedge surfaces and every syllable was loud and clear: they were singing "Brek-ek-ek-ex Koax Koax."

Now frogs don't make this sound at all in England. But I had once studied ancient Greek and I knew Aristophanes's comedy, *The Frogs*, which had been first played in Athens in 405 B.C. And in this play the chorus of frogs sing songs to the refrain of "Brek-ek-ek-ex Koax Koax." Indeed, at the advanced age of 21 I had been one of a group of actors who played this comedy, in English translation, in a series of one-night stands for a fortnight in June and July. And, as the fourth frog from the left, I had sung the songs and chanted the chorus as loud as any. But I had never believed that frogs anywhere made those noises: I had suspected that in transcription from ancient Greek to modern English print somewhere the wrong sounds had got attached to the right letters. Now, in 1978, I admit, readily, that Middle Eastern frogs do say, exactly, "Brek-ek-ek-ex Koax Koax." They said it for me, in solo and chorus, in the *birketain* in Jerash, to my delight.

Next time I come to Jerash, and may it be soon, I shall carry away other memories and put up other queries. "No sleep, Jerash!"

(From Jordan magazine)

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مكتبات الامم

More records broken at the Games

LAREST, July 27 (R) — American swimmer Mayumi Yama from the University of San California, smashed the Student Games record in women's 400 metres individual today to lead the ers into the final. Yama's time of five as 00.49 seconds sliced over onds off the previous record, se should get the powerful

American squad off to a winning start when the three finals get under way. The Soviet Union, their chief rivals, should pull one back in the men's 4 x 100 metres freestyle relay as their squad were five seconds quicker in the qualifying event. But Kim Linehan, world record holder in the women's 1,500 metres should extend the Ameri-

can lead by winning the 800 metres freestyle where she looks to have no serious rivals. At the moment the Americans have won eight titles to the Soviet Union's seven, but they have collected nine golds as William Paulus and Robert Placak dead heated in the men's 100 metres butterfly. Kelly Henry, also from the University of Southern California,

won the first tennis medal, taking the bronze in the women's singles with a 6-3, 6-1 win over Ludmila Makarova of the Soviet Union: Yesterdays achievements included American Jill Sterkel who won her third swimming gold medal at the World Student Games as sweltering heat brought tales of heartbreak on the final day of track and field. Russian Valentina Ilinykh surrendered victory in the women's 3,000 metres when she staggered almost of a halt just a few strides off the tape. Yugoslav Breda Pergar passed her to win in 8:53.78. And in the marathon, won by Ivan Kovachuk in the modest time of 2:22:14, American Hubert Mills finished second in a state of near collapse after looking the likely winner as the runners approached the stadium. In the swimming pool, Sterkel added the 200 metres freestyle to her earlier wins in the 100 metres freestyle and butterfly events. Her time of 2 minutes 3.97 seconds was a games record.

European champion sets an example



HAUSEN (Dad) — Harald Schmid, Euro-400m hurdles champion, had the idea of a the-clock relay race at a sports club bar. Women, children and pensioners were to put his home town of Gelnhausen, Federal

Republic of Germany, on the map. He ran the first lap and handed the baton to Stefanie Dehnen, 11, photo. In 24 hours more than 1,000 runners, the youngest four, the eldest 80, covered roughly 400km.

Andy Schmidt gave the Americans another victory in the pool in the men's 200 metres freestyle, also a games record at 1:52.62, while tall Romanian girl Carmen Bunaciu won the women's 100 metres backstroke in 1:02.47 to add to her 200 metres backstroke success.

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Please call: Tel. 65711, 64256

Mexican Pintor retains WBC title

LAS VEGAS, July 27 (R) — Lupe Pintor of Mexico retained his World Boxing Council bantamweight title yesterday with a straight right hand to the head of challenger Jovito Rengifo in the eighth round. The quick right decked the challenger for a five count but referee Joey Curtis ended the scheduled 15-round bout because Rengifo's eyes were glassy and his legs wobbly. The 24-year-old Rengifo started off well. He won the first

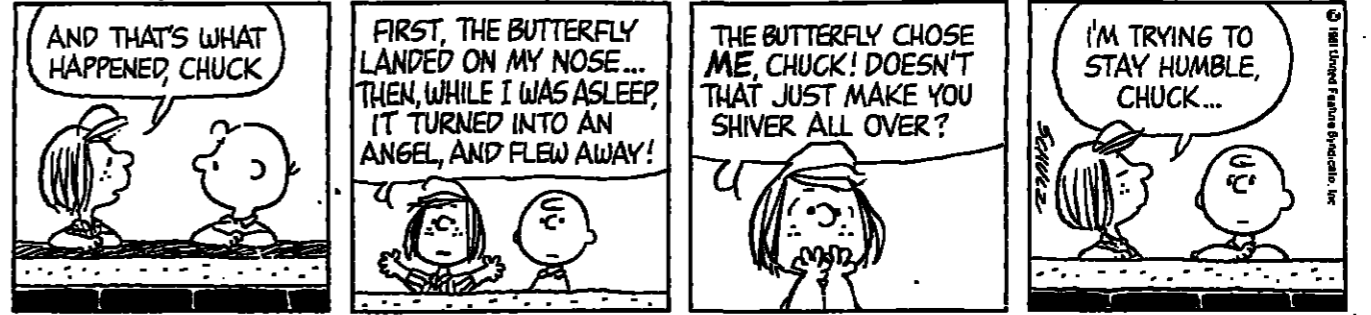
two rounds. But the 26-year-old champion won the next three rounds by taking the fight to the middle of the ring where the two slugged it out toe-to-toe. They did the same in the fourth and Rengifo's left eye began to puff up. The eighth round was Pintor's best as he bored in on Rengifo, with rights over the challenger's lowered left hand. One of those put Rengifo on the ropes where the champion pummeled him with blows to the head. But Pintor took command again

in the seventh, pressuring the challenger and scoring heavily on the inside. Then came the eighth with the straight right hand to the head that dazed the challenger and ended the fight. The referee's decision to end it was booed by the crowd, but many ringside observers said he had no choice. The win gives Pintor a record of 42-4-1 with 34 knockouts. Rengifo now is 28-3. Promoter Don Chargin said Pintor's next defence will be in Japan against Hurricane Teru.

Colombia 1 Peru 1

BOGOTA, July 27 (R) — Colombia and Peru drew 1-1 in the first match of the World Soccer Cup qualifying rounds of South American group two. Herrera scored for Colombia in the 65th minute and Rosa equalised for Peru in the 85th.

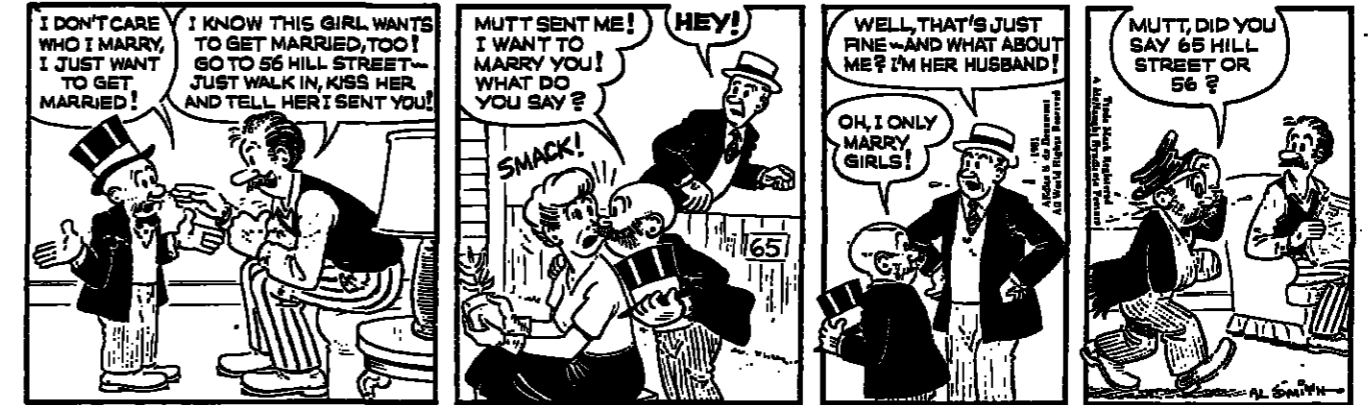
Peanuts



Andy Capp



Mutt 'n' Jeff



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GOREN BRIDGE
Y CHARLES H. GOREN
© 1981 by Chicago Tribune
DEAR MR. GOREN
This sequence produced for disagreement at our West North East 1-0 Dbls. Pass Pass 1 NT
The estimate of North's strength varied from 12-20 in. That is a considerable range, and we would appreciate some clarification. Geesling, Vancouver,

THE BETTER HALF By Vinson

"I carried you over the threshold 25 years ago, but there wasn't as much of ME to carry then."

again unless partner has made a forcing response. If North has fewer than a "good" 18 points, he has blundered somewhere. Either his hand was not suitable for a takeout double and he should either have overcalled in a suit or passed originally, or he has spade support and a minimum hand and should now pass.
Q.—In a no trump contract, these were the last cards:
♠ 10
♥ —
♦ 10
♣ A
♠ —
♥ —
♦ 9
♣ Q 2
♠ —
♥ —
♦ 8
♣ 6 4
West led the two of clubs and declarer said: "The dummy's good." What happens now?—R. Morales, Miami A.—Declarer's statement constitutes a claim, and play ceases forthwith. Law 72 states that "... he may not exercise freedom of choice in making any play..." and that "... any question not specifically dealt with should be resolved in favor of the defenders."
Since declarer has claimed that all dummy's cards are good, he could, after winning the ace of clubs, lead either of the remaining two cards. To resolve this in favor of the defenders, declarer can be made to lead the ten of spades from dummy, in which case the defenders score the last two tricks with their two black queens.
Never make a takeout double without extra values as you have support for bid suits; and
Once you have made a suit double with a minimum hand, do not bid

JUMBLE THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME
by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee
Unscramble these four jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.
KOANE
TUCOL
HEEBAD
TEXCIE
WHAT THE SIAMESE BUSINESS LEADER WAS CALLED.
Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.
Answer here: A "O O O O O — O O O O O"
(Answers tomorrow)
Yesterday's Jumbles: VERVE ABASH OBLIGE FEWEST
Answer: What two "beaus" can every girl have near at hand?—HER ELBOWS

FORECAST FOR TUESDAY, JULY 28, 1981
YOUR DAILY Horoscope
from the Carroll Righter Institute
GENERAL TENDENCIES: A day when you are under fine aspects and can make beneficial plans for the days ahead. Make whatever changes necessary to attain your goals. Use modern methods.
ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) You can advance more readily if you consult higher-ups for the information you need. Accept an invitation and have fun.
TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Some higher-ups can give the support you need in a new project. Strive for greater efficiency in regular routines.
GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) A good time to contact an influential person which could be profitable. Be sure to handle money problems wisely.
MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) Be certain to keep promises made to others. Come to a better accord with the one you love. Relax tonight.
LEO (July 22 to Aug. 21) Show a more cooperative spirit with associates and listen to what they have to suggest before stating your own views.
VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Try to coordinate your efforts more intelligently with co-workers and get excellent results. Improve your health.
LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Show your talents to the right people. Engage in amusement activities during your spare time and relieve tensions.
SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Adopt a different attitude at home and establish more harmony there. Don't neglect important business matters.
SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) You can now make progress in your line of endeavor today by being more active and more sure of yourself.
CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) You may have to make some changes if you want to improve your monetary standing. Use common sense.
AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) One who does not agree with you in a business matter has to be won over before you get the results you want.
PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Plan what you should do to make your environment more charming. A new project you have in mind needs to be studied.
IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY... he or she will need special guidance and much education to be successful. There's a strong need for the company of others in order to express self fully. Teach to listen to what others have to say before taking any action.
"The Stars impel, they do not compel." What you make of your life is largely up to you!

THE Daily Crossword by Martha J. De Witt
ACROSS
1 Hiatus
4 Squirrel food
9 Place for skiing
14 Street in Sevens
15 Peep show
16 Edges
17 "Ode on a Grecian —"
18 Goodnight girl
19 Abridge
20 Adviser from the rear
23 Showered icy particles
24 SL
25 Goff term
26 Stripped
31 Nobel prize
34 Modern caravansary
35 Reverence
36 Desserts
37 Jury group
38 Ragga Isan
39 New Deal agency
40 Doorkeeper
41 New Guinea parrot
42 Be the cause of
44 Long —
46 Player
47 Sandy
51 Watch warily
55 Edged
56 Group
57 Collection of sayings
58 A Champion
59 Marker of sorts
60 Channel
61 AI of auto racing
62 Less bananas
63 Before
27 Via's relative
28 Ingredient of poi
29 Pitcher
30 Roric
31 Lardner
32 "God's Little —"
33 Noggin
34 Santy's word
37 Arrau's instrument
38 Chip off the old block?
40 TV doctor
43 Come out
44 Circle of color
45 Old Faithful, for one
47 Gray-faced
48 Kind of orange
49 Underwater device
50 Maternally related
51 Age or Kubla
52 Cup handles
53 Promontory
54 Miss Kett
55 Dallas school letters
22 "Bolero" composer
26 Recipient
11 11: Fr.
7 Let
8 Call for
9 Dry up
10 Fishes' companions
11 11: Fr.
12 Correlative
13 Comp. pt.
21 Military headgear
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